

HEL

angels should attempt, it were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege.

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked *heinous* fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakespeare's King John.*
As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to
despise him that can destroy us. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
HEINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociously; wickedly.
HEINOUSNESS. *n.f.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociousness; wicked-
ness.

He who can treat offences provoking to God as jests and
trifles, must have very little sense of the *heinousness* of them.
Rogers's Sermons.
HEIR. *n.f.* [*heire*, old Fr. *heres*, Latin.] One that is inher-
itor of any thing after the present possessor.
An *heir* signifies the eldest, who is, by the laws of England,
to have all his father's land. *Locke.*

What lady is that?
—The *heir* of Alanof, Rosaline her name. *Shakespeare.*
That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's *heirs* in true descent.
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*
Being *heirs* together of the grace of life. *Pet. iii. 7.*
The young extravagant *heir* had got a new steward, and
was desperate to look into his estate before things grew
desperate. *Swift.*

Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,
And I his *heir* in misery alone. *Pope's Odyssey.*
The *heirs* to titles and large estates have a weakness in
their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions. *Swift.*
To *HEIR*. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.
His sons in blooming youth were snatched by fate;
One only daughter *heir'd* the royal state. *Dryden's Æn.*

HEIRESS. *n.f.* [from *heir*.] An inheritrix; a woman that
inherits.
An *heiress* she, while yet alive;
All that was her's to him did give. *Waller.*
Æneas, though he married the *heiress* of the crown, yet
claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law. *Dryd.*

HEIRLESS. *adj.* [from *heir*.] Without an heir; wanting one
to inherit after him.
I still think of
The wrong I did myself; which was so much,
That *heirless* it hath made my kingdom. *Shakel. Wint. Tale.*

HEIRSHIP. *n.f.* [from *heir*.] The state, character, or privi-
leges of an heir.
A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to
build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived
of his *heirship*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

HEIRLOOM. *n.f.* [*heir* and *geloma*, goods, Sax.] Any furni-
ture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and there-
fore inseparable from the freehold.
Achilles' sceptre was of wood,
Transmitted to the hero's line;
Thence through a long descent of kings
Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings. *Swift.*

HELD. The preterite and part pass. of *hold*.
A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of friends. *Ecclef.*
If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had
executed his design. *Dryden.*

HELLACAL. *adj.* [*heliague*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*.] Emerging from
the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.
Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they
would not have computed from its *hellacal* ascent. *Brown.*

HELLACALLY. *adv.* [from *hellacal*.]
From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with
the sun, but *hellacally*, that is, its emergence from the rays of
the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

He is tempestuous in the Summer, when he rises *hellacally*;
and rainy in the Winter, when he rises achronically. *Dryden.*

HELLICAL. *adv.* [*heliace*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*.] Spiral; with many
circumvolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by
a *hellical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not
from any stroke, but from a velocity at one end of it. *Wilkins.*
HELLIOP. *Parabola*, in mathematics, or the parabolic spiral,
is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of
the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the
periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the
extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards
the centre of the said circle. *Harris.*

HELIOCENTRIC. *adj.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. *ἥλιος*, and *κέντρον*.]
The *heliocentric* place of a planet is said to be such as it
would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its
centre. *Harris.*

HELIOSCOPE. *n.f.* [*helioscope*, Fr. *ἥλιος* and *σκοπεῖν*.] A sort of
telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without
offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HELIOTROPE. *n.f.* [*ἥλιος* and *τροπὴ*; *heliotrope*, French;
heliotropium, Latin.] A plant that turns towards the sun;
but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower.

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'Tis a common observation of flatterers, that they are like
the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the sun, but shut and
contract themselves at night, and in cloudy weather.

HELIOSPHERICAL. *adj.* [*heli* and *sphere*.]
The *heliospherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and
is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spi-
rally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot ter-
minate in it. *Harris.*

HELIX. *n.f.* [*helice*, Fr. *ἥλιξ*.] A spiral line; a circumvolu-
tion.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the
certain quantity of water which every *helix* does contain.
Wilkins's Dædalus.

HELL. *n.f.* [*hell*, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.
For it is a knell
That summons thee to heaven, or to hell. *Shakel. Macbeth.*

If a man were a porter of hell gates, he should have old
turning the key. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Let none admire
That riches grow in hell; that soil may best
Deserve the precious bane. *Milton.*

Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold
The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley.*

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.
The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley.*

3. Temporal death.
The pains of hell came about me; the snares of death over-
took me. *Psalms xviii. 4.*

4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught
are carried.
Then couples three be straight allotted there;
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that in mid-place, hell called were,
Must strive with waiting foot, and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to hell to bear,
That they, as well as they, hell may supply. *Sidney.*

5. The place into which the taylor throws his threads.
This trusty squire, he had, as well
As the bold Trojan knight, seen hell;
Not with a counterfeit pass
Of golden bough, but true gold lace. *Hudibras, p. i.*

In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own hell. *King's Country.*

6. The infernal powers.
Much danger first, much did he sustain,
While Saul and hell crost his strong fate in vain. *Cowley.*

7. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the
modern.

HELL-BLACK. *adj.* Black as hell.
The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
In hell-black night endur'd, would have boil'd up,
And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

HELL-BRED. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred*.] Produced in hell.
Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
With soul enfolded fmoak and flashing fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies. *Fairy Queen.*

HELL-BROTH. *n.f.* [*hell* and *broth*.] A composition boiled up
for infernal purposes.
Adder's fork, and blind worm's stings,
Lizard's legs, and owl's wing;
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

HELL-DOOMED. *adj.* [*hell* and *doom*.] Consigned to hell.
And reckon't thou thyself with spirits of heav'n,
Hell-doom'd! and breath't defiance here and scorn,
Where I reign king? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

HELL-GOVERNED. *adj.* Directed by hell.
Earth gape open wide and eat him quick,
As thou do'st swallow up this good king's blood,
Which his hell-govern'd arm hath butcher'd. *Shakel. R. III.*

HELL-HATED. *adj.* Abhorred like hell.
Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
With the hell-bated lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shakel. K. Lear.*

HELL-HAUNTED. *adj.* [*hell* and *haunt*.] Haunted by the
devil.
Fierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
And bid me stand exposed to the bleak winds,
And Winter's storms, and heav'n's inclemency,
Bound to the fate of this hell-haunted grove. *Dryden.*

HELL-HOUND. *n.f.* [*helle punda*, Saxon.]

1. Dogs of hell.
Thou had'st a Clarence too, and Richard kill'd him:
From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

Now the hell-hounds with superior speed
Had reach'd the dame, and fast'ning on her side,
The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd. *Dryden.*

2. Agent of hell.
I call'd

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I call'd
My hell-hounds to lick up the draft, and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed.
On what was pure. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

HELL-KITE. *n.f.* [*hell* and *kite*.] Kite of infernal breed. The
term *hell* prefixed to any word notes detestation.

All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? What, all? Oh, hell-kite! all?
What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell swoop? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

HELLEBORE. *n.f.* [*helleborus*, Latin.] Christmas flower.
It hath a digitated leaf: the flower consists of several leaves
placed orbicularly, and expanding in form of a rose: in the
centre of the flower rises the pointal, encompassed about the
base with several little horns between the chives and petals,
which turn to a fruit, in which the membranaceous husks are
gathered into a little head, ending in an horn, opening long-
wise, and full of roundish or oval seeds. *Miller.*

HELLEBORE WHITE. *n.f.* [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant.
The flower is naked, consisting of six leaves, expanding in
form of a rose: in the middle arises the pointal, surrounded
by six threads, which turn to a fruit; in which three mem-
branaceous sheaths are gathered into a little head, and are full
of oblong seeds resembling a grain of wheat, and compassed
by a leafy wing. *Miller.*

There are great doubts whether any of its species be the
true *hellebore* of the ancients. *Miller.*

HELLENISM. *n.f.* [*ἑλληνισμός*.] An idiom of the Greek.
Ainsworth.

HELLISH. *adj.* [from *hell*.]

1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.
No benefits shall ever allay that diabolical rancour that fer-
ments in some *hellish* breads, but that it will foam out at its
foul mouth in slander. *Soub's Sermons.*

Victory and triumph to the son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles. *Paradise Regain'd.*

2. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.
O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or what other
heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to have, for effects of both I
find in myself, have compassion of me. *Sidney, b. i.*

HELLISHLY. *adv.* [from *hellish*.] Infernally; wickedly; detest-
ably.

HELLISHNESS. *n.f.* [from *hellish*.] Wickedness; abhorred
qualities.

HELLWARD. *adv.* [from *hell*.] Towards hell.
Be next thy care the sable sheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence; *Sigehelm*,
victorious defence; *Berthelm*, eminent defence; like *Amyntas*
and *Bortius* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*

HELM. *n.f.* [from *helma*, Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morrion; an
headpiece.
France spreads his banners in our noiseless land;
With plumed *helm* thy slay'r begins his threats. *Shakespeare.*

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.
More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and sup-
porters. *Camden's Remains.*

3. The upper part of the retort.
The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able, by re-
peated cobinations, and other fit operations, to make the dis-
tilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the
helm. *Boyle.*

4. [from *helma*, Saxon.] The steerage; the rudder.
They did not leave the *helm* in storms!
And such they are make happy states. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*

More in prosperity is reason tost
Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost. *Denb.*

Fair occasion shews the springing gale,
And int'rest guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail. *Pri.*

5. The station of government.
I may be wrong in some of the means; but that is no ma-
terial objection against the design: let those who are at the
helm contrive it better. *Swift.*

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether
steersman or *defender* is intended: I think *steersman*.
You slander
The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,
When you curse them as enemies. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

To *HELM*. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to con-
duct. *Flammar.*

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*,
must give him a better proclamation. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

HELMED. *adj.* [from *helm*.]

1. Furnished with a headpiece.
The *helmed* cherubim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*

HELMET. *n.f.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm*.] A helm; a
headpiece; armour for the head.

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I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er. *Shakespeare, H. V.*
Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,
That they may crush down with a heavy fall
Th' usurping *helms* of our adversaries. *Shakel. Rich. III.*

Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and some rebound
From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* found. *Dryden.*

HELMINTHICK. *adj.* [from *helminth*.] Relating to
worms. *Dist.*

To *HELP*. *v.a.* preter. *helped*, or *help*; part. *helped*, or *helpen*.
[*hilpan*, Gothick; *helfan*, Saxon.]

1. To assist; to support; to aid.
Let us work as valiant men behoves;
For boldest hearts good fortune *helpeth* out. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

God *helped* him against the Philistines. *2 Chron. xxvi. 7.*
They *helped* them in all things with silver and gold. *1 Esdr.*
A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help*
his understanding and direct his expressions. *Stillington.*

This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you should join to *help* him out. *Dryden.*

What I offer is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause
these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real ser-
vice, and *helps* them out with the main thing whereat they
stick. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The god of learning and of light,
Would want a god himself to *help* him out. *Swift.*

2. To remove, or advance by help.
Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not
another to *help* him up. *Ecclef. iv. 10.*

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have
recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use to *help* off their
time. *Locke.*

Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them presently over the
difficulty without any rebuke. *Locke.*

3. To free from pain or disease.
Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

4. To cure; to heal.
Love doth to her eyes repair,
To *help* him of his blindness. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

5. To remedy; to change for the better.
Cease to lament for that thou can'st not *help*;
And study *help* for that which thou lament'st. *Shakespeare.*

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we
cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon
them. *Sanderson.*

It is a high point of ill nature to make sport with any man's
imperfections, that he cannot *help*. *L'Estrange.*

Those closing skies might still continue bright;
But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night. *Dryden.*

She, betwixt her modesty and pride,
Her wishes, which she could not *help*, would hide. *Dryden.*

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon differ-
ence in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can
help in himself. *Swift.*

Those few who reside among us, only because they cannot
help it. *Swift.*

6. To forbear; to avoid.
He cannot *help* believing, that such things, he saw and
heard. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt him and
our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

7. To promote; to forward.
If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the
top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the expe-
riment. *Bacon's Natural History.*

8. To *HELP* to. To supply with; to furnish with.
Whom they would *help* to a kingdom, those reign; and
whom again they would, they displace. *1 Mac. viii. 13.*

The man that is now with Irefias can *help* him to his
oxen again. *L'Estrange.*

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And complainantly *help'd* to all I hate;
Treated, care'st, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

To *HELP*. *v.n.*

1. To contribute assistance.
Sir, how come it you
Have *help* to make this rescue? *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Discreet followers and servants *help* much to reputation. *Bac.*
Bennet's grave look was a pretence,
And Danby's matchless impudence
Help'd to support the knave. *Dryden.*

A generous present *helps* to persuade as well as an agreeable
person. *Garth.*

2. To bring a supply.
Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that
the actors should *help* out where the mules failed. *Rymer.*

HELP. *n.f.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.
Muleasses, despairing to recover the city, hardly escaped his
enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle. *Kneller.*

He